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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1875. NO. 110.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Wallace Nominated on the First Ballot.

PROBABILITIES OF A BOLT.

If Five Malcontents "Stick," Wallace Cannot be Elected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 14, 1875.

SENATE.

The Speaker announced as the Centennial Committee Messrs. Anderson, of Crawford, McNeill, Davis, Alexander, Dunkle, Nagle, Yerkes, Ermentrout, Bechtel, Wallace, Strang, Rutan and Heilman.

The following bills were reported from committees: To prevent defendants from testifying in criminal cases; authorizing the entry of compulsory non-suits; empowering county commissioners to purchase toll bridges over streams and abolishing the tolls on the same; to further secure the rights of married women; a supplement to the partnership associations act; and an act relating to the return of writs in court abolished or changed.

Mr. Anderson, on the act securing to married women their separate earnings, reported negatively, and the bill was recommitted.

The following bills were presented in place:

By Mr. Anderson, G. K.—An act authorizing chattel mortgages; also increasing the homestead exemption to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Kunkle—To punish the kidnapping and concealment of children.

Mr. Jones—Supplement to the execution act of 1705.

First reading—Authorizing the formation of wharf companies; exempting coke companies from taxation; increasing officers of the two Houses.

The Governor sent in the nominations of D. S. Williams and W. A. Holman, of Pittsburgh; H. F. Eggers, of Allegheny; M. C. Watson, of Indiana, for notaries—all confirmed.

Mr. Bechtel's tariff resolution was passed—42 to 1—Mr. Yerkes voting no.

A resolution was passed adopting the rules of the last session, except the rule authorizing the Speaker to appoint the standing committees, which was struck out.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution for a special committee on the troubles in the anthracite coal districts.

The State Treasurer's report was sent in. He says there will be a deficiency this year of half a million, unless new sources of revenue or part of the present revenue of the sinking fund be charged to the general fund.

HOUSE.

A resolution providing for a daily roll-call of members, and noting the absentees, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Obituary Committee, made an appropriate report on the deaths of Messrs. Hunter, Baldwin, Farmer and Wolfe. Several members pronounced eulogies.

The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted.

Saturday sessions were dispensed with, and the House will adjourn on Fridays to meet Monday evenings.

By Mr. Stanton, of Luzerne—A resolution for a committee to inquire into the combination of the anthracite coal corporations to depress wages. Passed.

Mr. Bechtel's tariff resolutions were passed.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

In the Democratic caucus only one hundred and twenty-two out of one hundred and twenty-seven votes were cast. Wood, of Allegheny; Ryan, of Columbia; Sturtevant, of Crawford, and Deyarmin, of Fayette, were absent. Mr. Wallace stayed out. Mr. Clark refused to vote. The first ballot stood: Wallace 100, Clymer 14, Black 8. Six of Black's men changed to Wallace, making the vote 106. On a motion to make it unanimous, the vote was 116 to 3, McHenry, of Columbia; Rowland and Bedford—Clark and Wallace not voting. Ryan, Wood, Sturtevant, Deyarman and Fagan were absent. If these who voted no, stick, and Clark and Ryan stick with them, Wallace cannot be elected. No one knows whether they will or not.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1875.

Buckalew made his appearance here today. Clymer, also, is here, and was in close conlab with the active men. The Wallace men are confident in their strength, but there is a manifest feeling of uneasiness among them, and they evidently dread the probability of a combination fatal to them. The opposition to Wallace is so very quiet and undemonstrative as to excite suspicion that it is working secretly. The rumor is that there are eight or nine Democrats who will in no event vote for Wallace. If so, he cannot be elected. The result of the caucus you will get by telegraph before this reaches your readers.

A great many bills were read in place in both Houses, of which the purport has been sent by telegraph. These bills are introduced by members because sent to them for that purpose, and their introduction is not to be taken as an indication of a desire to pass them. Many of them are pet hobbies in particular sections, and quite a number of them are revivals of measures that received their quietus last winter. The standing committees will report on a large portion of them, and others have but little chance of passage. It seems impossible to check this annual flood of irrepressible but impracticable measures. They come as certain as the winter comes, and will disappear about the time the grass begins to spring.

There is a very general desire for an adjournment, finally, about the middle of March; and if members will only vote as they talk, there will be no difficulty in getting through a resolution to that effect. The Senate will probably pass such a resolution, at an early day, and the House will concur, if it acts according to the judgment of its members.

The fact is that there is very little important legislation pressing for consideration at this session. A few of the bills reordered necessary by the Constitution, and which failed of becoming laws last winter, will have to be acted on; but beyond bills of that class and the appropriation bills, there is nothing that needs very special attention, or that need detain the members here beyond the middle of March.

Among the resolutions read in Senate to-day, and acted on, was a concurrent resolution introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of an appropriation for the permanent improvement of the Ohio river. The resolution passed unanimously and without debate. The House will have to act on it before it can be sent to Congress, but the friendly spirit shown it in the Senate is to be taken, I hope, as evidence that it will pass the House with like unanimity. The Speaker of the House, apparently unaware of the difference between a concurrent and a joint resolution, treated it as the latter, and laid it on the table until the committees were announced. A joint resolution has to be treated the same as a bill, and requires the approval of the Governor; but a concurrent resolution may be acted on as a mere motion, and is not submitted to the Governor for his signature. But for this mistake the House would probably have concurred in the resolution to-day.

Mr. Bechtel introduced a similar resolution in favor of a strong protective tariff, which was ordered to be printed. It would have passed unanimously, but Mr. Bechtel desiring to be heard upon it before its passage, it went over to be called up at some future day.

Mr. Newmyer also read resolutions sustaining the action of the National Administration in Louisiana, and as the Democratic resolutions on the same subject were yesterday sent to the Committee on Federal Relations, these were sent in the same direction without debate. SPECIAL.

It is proposed by some of the more experienced members of Congress and executive officials to change the management of the Department business so as to appropriate a lump sum to each bureau, leaving the head thereof to fix the number and pay of his subordinates, instead of having the latter fixed by Congress, as at present.

In the Russian province of Woronesch the winter seeds, wheat as well as rye, are being consumed by a little, light-green worm. This new pest devours enormous quantities of plants, eating not only the hulms and blades, but also the roots.

The committees of conference on the part of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches in session in Baltimore for the past week adjourned last night. They failed to agree upon a basis for the establishment of fraternal relations.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1875.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Senator Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. LOGAN concluded his argument begun yesterday. He then sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read an editorial from a paper published in Atlanta, Georgia, commenting on the telegrams of Sheridan, in regard to New Orleans, and saying that it was probable that a fool like Sheridan might ornament a lamp-post in that city, and further calling upon the people of New Orleans to begin fighting, as the time had come for them to strike.

Mr. GORDON said that he had no doubt the editor of that paper was sincere in all he said. He had no doubt that he reflected the sentiment of his own heart, but he did not reflect the sentiment of the people of Georgia, nor the sentiment of the Democratic party of that State. He (Gordon) would like to have read a telegram from the Governor of his State, who was a Democrat.

Mr. LOGAN said he could not yield to have the telegram read. The Senator would have ample opportunity to read it. Resuming his argument, he said he had no doubt there were many Democrats in the South who would like to see Sheridan hung to a lamp-post. He cared not whether the editor of that paper reflected the sentiments of the people of Georgia or not. Such language had its effect upon the people of Louisiana, who were easily excited. He then spoke of the outrages in the South at some length, and said the stench of outrage, murder and pillage went up to heaven and cried for revenge for these innocent victims. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read the report of Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, dated January 10th, 1875, stating that 3,500 persons had been murdered in Louisiana since 1866, and argued that these murders were committed by men banded together for that purpose, and they were banditti.

Mr. GORDON said that the Senator (Logan) had made a remark while he (Gordon) was out of the chamber, in regard to the majority of one of the districts in Georgia. He (Gordon) desired to say that there was no Republican candidate in that district; therefore there could be no Republican votes. There was but one candidate there, and he was a Democrat.

Mr. LOGAN said he referred to the Fourth district.

Mr. GORDON replied that that was the district he referred to.

Mr. LOGAN inquired how it was in the Eighth district.

Mr. GORDON replied that there was but one candidate there, Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Mr. LOGAN said he only gave the facts as they appeared from the record. Of course, they were open to explanation. He inquired of the Senator, how about county candidates? Were there not county candidates who were Republicans?

Mr. GORDON replied in the negative. County officers were elected the year previous.

Mr. LOGAN resuming, said that the Democratic Senators on this floor had said to the Republicans: "Withdraw your troops if you want peace." He (Logan) had heard it said once before: "Withdraw your troops from Fort Sumter if you want peace." The Democrats had control of this country once, and left it in bankruptcy and with treason in the very land. Referring to the abuse of the President, the Senator defended the course of the Executive at considerable length, and with much force, concluding as follows: He (President Grant) had built no prison pens for Southern soldiers, nor provided any dead line upon which to shoot them down. When he captured the whole Democratic party of the South at Appomattox, he turned them loose with their arms and horses, and gave them provisions. When Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and others like them, should be forgoten in this country, there would be no country left. When the Democratic party was dead and rotten in its grave, the memory of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan would shine in the hearts of the American people like the noonday sun. [Applause in the gallery, which was promptly checked by the Vice President.]

Resuming his argument, Mr. LOGAN said that the Republican party should not be frightened. The President had recognized the Kellogg government; the Legislature of the State had recognized it; the Supreme Court of the State and one house of Congress had recognized it. Now the duty, of the Republican party was plain. Let the other branch of Congress recognize it. Recognize the man elected as Senator and it would be settled. Some people would say that this was a strange position for him (Logan) to take, but there was no other left for him. It was the right position, and he took it because it was right. It has been said that the Republican ship was sinking, but with the great Mariner above at the helm, she would not be wrecked. He (Logan) could look over the broad ocean, in commotion to-day, and see that the time would come when the same old craft would ride the tempestuous waves and anchor herself at the shores reserved for her —the shores of honesty and justice—and there rest undisturbed. At the conclusion of Logan's brief remarks, which were a demonstration of applause in the gallery, but the Vice President announced that the rule would be enforced, and order was restored.

Mr. TIPTON took the floor and addressed the Senate at considerable length, most of his time being occupied in ridiculing the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, saying that they were prompted by the Senator from New York (Conkling), and referring with much glorification of the Democratic party, to the not far distant day when Democratic Senators would take seats now occupied by Republicans. During Mr. Tipton's remarks Mr. Morton having approached the seat occupied by Mr. Logan, and whispered to him, Mr. Tipton said: I thought the time for prompting had gone by. I suppose the Senator is prompting his friend for another burst.

Mr. LOGAN—A burst of what? I have no idea of troubling you.

Before concluding his argument Mr. TIPTON yielded to Mr. CONKLING, who said there was a message from the President, in regard to finance, on the table, and the Senate would like to hear it read, if it would suit the Senator from Nebraska to resume his argument to-morrow.

Mr. TIPTON replied that he would prefer to resume in the morning.

The message was then read.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. Agreed to.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. HANCOCK introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of John Withers, James F. Winter, and Wm. Kearney, of Texas. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill. The usual debate on the Indian question, including the peace policy and conflict between the army, and civil control, was opened by Mr. BECK, who was replied to by Mr. SHANKS. The latter defended the Indian peace policy, and asserted as a result of it, that the Indians in this country were in better condition now than they had ever been. So long as the peace policy punished bad Indians, and protected good ones, he was in favor of it.

Mr. BECK paid a compliment to Shanks for his praiseworthy efforts to protect the interests of the Indians, and said that he (Shanks) had succeeded and carried through a measure a couple of years ago, providing that not more than fifty per cent. should be paid on Indian contracts, until all account were inspected by a Board of Commissioners. That was a check upon fraud, but that check had been removed. Speaking of an Indian Commissioner, whose interests were adverse to those of the Indians and of the Government, the speaker referred to Clinton B. Fiske.

Mr. PARKER, of Missiouri, said he did not know anything about the private affairs of General Fiske. These commissioners were appointed on the recommendation of various churches of the country, and he was inclined to believe that they were good men. General Fiske stood high as a citizen of Missouri. All these men worked without compensation. It was purely a labor of love and charity and Christianity on their part.

Mr. RANDALL—Churches are not always right in their recommendations. I am rather inclined to think it is a bad year for Christian ministers. [Laughter.]

A provision in regard to the Round Valley Indian reservation in California, being under consideration, Mr. LUTTRELL suggested that the reservation should be rented to a man who would contract to feed and take care of the Indians.

Mr. PAKER, of Missouri, remarked that that would reduce the Indians to the condition of the peons.

Mr. LUTTRELL replied that they were now treated worse than peons. He understood that on the Round Valley reservation the Indians were often tied up and whipped like dogs by the orders of the agent.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—What agent does this?

Mr. LUTTRELL—Rev. L. Bouchard.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Is he agent now?

Mr. LUTTRELL—He is.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—When was he appointed?

Mr. LUTTRELL—Two or three years ago.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—What denomination does he belong to?

Mr. LUTTRELL—He is a Methodist, and I am sorry to state it. [Laughter.] He is a Republican. [More laughter.] He was a secessionist, but at the close of the war he became a Republican, and that was his reward.

The SPEAKER here laid before the House, a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, stating that he had been required by a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to produce before him, the body of R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail Investigation; that he had attended, with his counsel, and responded that he had the prisoner in his custody by order of the House of Representatives; and that Judge McArthur had decided that no return would be received from him until he produced the prisoner in court. Under these circumstances, as the production of Irwin would be the release of him from his custody as the officer of the House, he asked the instructions of the House.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the question should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow. The Circuit Court of the District had decided that every court, including the Senate and House of Representatives, was the sole judge of its own contempt, and that no court had jurisdiction to review its judgments. It seemed very strange to him, therefore, that Judge McArthur, with the record before him, should have decided that he had jurisdiction.

After a long and interesting discussion of the question, a proposition, as offered by Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, and amended on motion of Mr. G. F. HOAR, was adopted without, the yeas and nays. The resolution now reads as follows: "That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to make a careful return to the writ of *habeas corpus* that the prisoner is duly held by the authority of the House of Representatives to answer in proceedings against him for contempt."

Adjourned.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Louisiana Troubles Under Consideration—A Governor's War-whoop—The Retainers' Response—The Jackson Guard Banquet at Wooster—Looking to the Liquor Interests—The Freebooters on the Asylums.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., January 11, 1875.

The big thing just now that occupies the time and monopolizes the talents of the Legislature is the consideration of the Louisiana troubles. Louisiana is a good way off, I know, and the troubles seem to call for national rather than local State consideration, but that doesn't matter. Governor Allen has sent in his message, and something like a dozen members have prepared their speeches on the subject, and some forty or fifty have gotten up warlike resolutions, all on the same text, so that by the time they reach the end of the engagement there will be nothing left of poor New Orleans and its beleaguered Legislature. Sheridan and Grant and the Republican Congress will have devoured it all. This "outrage business," which all of them have ridiculed so vehemently for the last five years, has suddenly changed front. So the old Governor sends up his war-whoop and it is echoed all along the line.

THE BANQUET OF THE JACKSON GUARD.

The Wooster celebration of the battle of New Orleans, I imagine, must have been a disappointment. It didn't pan out as well as they expected for the old Governor, if anything is to be argued from the silence of the faithful few who went up there to see him glorified, and came back here without the customary glowing reports of his performance. It was to be Allen's great occasion—his second advent, as it were, in national politics, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, with its usual instinct for the sensational in news gathering, published a picture of the old man at the head of its report and headlined it, calling it "Governor Allen's Day." But somehow the old man fell short of his privileges. He spoke long enough, certainly, and told his old stories about the time when he used to know Jackson, and harangued them upon the attitude of affairs in New Orleans then and now; but somehow his speech didn't seem to bring back the echo with it—didn't tighten the scalp of any of his hearers, and I am told that the nearest he came to being hailed was Thomas Allen Jenkins. John Thompson said that he could be elected Governor as often as he liked, and when some nameless enthusiast, at the end of his speech, called out, "three cheers for William Allison, the next President of the United States." It was scant fame indeed to the old fellow, to thus have his name forgotten with his own. Now before them, and scarcely less gratifying to be graciously assured that he could hold his present situation as long as he liked provided he didn't ask for what lay beyond. If not exactly a disappointment to him and his friends, this gathering of the clans failed to bring out the enthusiasm they had expected of it, so shown at his appearance. In a word, he didn't materialize as well as was expected.

CONCERNING THE LIQUOR LAWS.

Now that the spirit of Democracy has been indorsed by the late elections, they have been emboldened to take the liquor question in hands. They were afraid of it last session, and the calling up at any time of a bill modifying the existing laws was sure to bring a storm of protest that you could clear the room by only suggesting it. Now, however, they have taken courage, and the thing they once feared so much many regard as their only hope of salvation. The Adair Liquor law now on the statute book, which makes the owners of property where liquor is sold responsible for damages done by those buying it, is to be modified, and there is a lively race as to who shall be first to get his bill through and reap the honors. Baron Lewis, the Tuscarawas Falstaff, who was afraid to vote one way or another last winter, when the liquor question was up, was among the first to bring a bill on that subject this session, and hopefully looks forward to the time it will float him into a Congressional seat at Washington. Poe, of Cleveland, who nervously fidgeted in his seat all last session, and begged him not to rush him by forcing him on the record, is the author of another, and attempted to make it a party measure strictly by bringing it up at their caucus the other night. Reese, in the Senate, has still another bill of the same kind, and Morris, also of the Senate, has prepared an amendment to the Constitution so as to authorize licensing the traffic. There are in all five or six entries in the race, and it will be a lively run between them as to which shall lead and win the coveted place on the statute books.

THE JUNKETING SEASON.

has already begun. Every week some of the committees get up some sort of an excursion to one of the State institutions. A committee usually consists of seven or nine members, but so alluring are these visits that always there are thirty or forty more eager to go along and help make up their reports. The manager of an asylum must have three or four incursions of this kind every winter to feel that his place is secure. He must banquet them, take them over the surrounding country, and make them feel their greatness in every possible way to secure his appropriations for the coming year. They have the rewards while he must pay the price of their power. After all, though, I suppose they changed the general expense account, and so he doesn't suffer much but the inconvenience. Last week they made their first reconnoissance on the Athens Lunatic Asylum. This week they will go, I understand, to the Orphan Asylum at Xenia, and so on from week to week will they pay their official visits until the session closes. GUILDEOFILE.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1875.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

The Beecher trial was resumed to-day by the continuation of the direct examination of Francis D. Moulton. There was the customary crowd present.

Mr. Moulton continued his testimony up to the hour of adjournment. As in yesterday's proceedings, he confined himself to points already published in his statements.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

The *Times* of to-morrow will say that the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company has brought suit in the Supreme Court to enforce the payment of the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of that road by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to enjoin that road company from receiving upon any securities of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central now held by it.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Bramlette.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—The funeral of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette tomorrow, will be one of the most imposing ever had in this city. The bar of the various courts met to-day, and suitable addresses were made and resolutions of respect passed. The bar will attend in a body, and the Masonic order, of which the deceased was a member, will turn out in full force, together with other organizations and members of the city and State governments.

The Southern Investigating Committee of the House commenced taking testimony at Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday. Governor Ames, Major Gibbs, Auditor of State, and Judge Brown testified at considerable length on the state of affairs in Mississippi. The committee adjourned to meet in Washington.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ISSUE BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE COURTS.

A MIXED QUESTION OF CONTEMPT.

Senatorial Policy on the Louisiana Debate.

The House Sub-Committee on Southern Affairs.

MORE INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

A Corrupt Bohemian Excluded from the Reporters' Gallery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1875.

Civilizing the Indians.

A delegation of Quakers was before the House Committee on Appropriations today urging an appropriation of $50,000 to be used in efforts to civilize the Indians. The committee does not seem to be very favorably impressed with the suggestions as to the mode of civilizing the Indians.

Issue Between the House and the Courts.

There is a fair prospect of a direct issue between the courts and the House of Representatives on the question of the right of the latter to commit a witness for contempt. The debate in the House to-day developed the fact that a large majority of the members will insist on their right to control the whole subject, so far as it affects themselves. If Judge McArthur insists to-morrow that the witness Irwin must be produced in court, the issue will be made up and the court, it is believed, will make an effort to test the whole question by committing Mr. Ordway for contempt for his refusal to produce Irwin's body.

Senatorial Policy in the Louisiana Question.

There has been an understanding among the Republican Senators to permit the present discussion on Louisiana to exhaust itself, when it is proposed to hold a caucus on establishing a policy in regard to the exercise of Federal power in Louisiana. It is indicated in the conversation of leading Senators that two propositions will be brought up in the caucus from which to choose. First, the entire recognition of the Kellogg government; and second, to order a new election and to insert such provisions as shall insure a fair vote of all classes of the people of Louisiana. The necessary machinery in the premises are suggested by Carpenter's bill, which called forth so much debate last session. It is very likely that the subject will give rise to an animated discussion in caucus, I am told, before it comes to the floor of the Senate in new election. This, it is believed, would prove more generally satisfactory, and would overcome the scruples of those who are not sure of Kellogg's full right to the gubernatorial office of Louisiana.

Report of the House Committee on Southern Affairs.

The Sub-Committee on Southern Affairs submitted their report to the General Committee to-day. Members of the committee say that the time afforded the sub-committee while in New Orleans, if it had been devoted wholly to the one point of the validity of the Kellogg government, was not sufficient for an exhaustive examination of the whole question. So grave a question should not be lightly decided, and it would be better for the whole committee to go to New Orleans, and carefully examine the facts connected, bearing all parties, and thoroughly through the matter. Representative Foster, in conversation, says that the best thing is to establish a provisional government for two years, that the President appoint the Governor, and that a Legislature be entirely dispensed with.

Excluded from the Reporters' Gallery.

The newspaper correspondent who testified to having received and appropriated to his own use a share of the Pacific Mail corruption fund, will be excluded from the reporters' gallery of the Senate and House of Representatives. It is proper to mention that for several years past the person in question has had only a limited and obscure newspaper connection, and has made it entirely secondary to his lobby schemes. All the legitimate journalists here would be gratified to have every lobbyist excluded rigorously from the reporters' gallery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1875.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry into the Pacific Mail subsidy matter was resumed to-day. Gardner G. Hubbard testified that he was here in 1872 advocating the Postal Telegraph; was not employed by the Pacific Mail Company or any agent thereof, and never received a dollar or knew of any money being disbursed in Washington on their account. He rendered the movement for increased subsidy some aid, because he believed it very important for the welfare of the Pacific coast and of the entire country, but he gave no Assistance casually or in any way approaching his opinions, and from no mercenary consideration whatever. He must confess, however, that when he heard recently that large sums of money had been expended, he was very much surprised that he got none.

James G. Berrett, ex-Mayor of the city, testified that Irwin employed him as his counsel, and received a retaining fee of $1,000, and, at Irwin's request, carried a retainer of $500 to Sam. Ward. Subsequently the passage of the bill, received from Irwin, per Chas. Abert, $8,500 more, making $10,000 in all, divided as follows: $4,000 to Samuel Ward, $3,000 to himself, and $3,500 to his brother, Joseph H. Berrett, of New York. I spoke to several members of Congress about it, Governor Swann, of Maryland, among others.

Did you tell Governor Swann of the? A. Oh, he was already convinced. He took a broad, statesmanlike view of the question like myself. Witness' relations with the movement were purely professional, and were not at all disguised.

Samuel Ward was called, and corroborated his previous testimony, and said that he himself received all the money. Ward gave a graphic and amusing description of the lobby business in Washington.

Adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Speaker Wiltz Requests the Restoration of the Democratic Majority.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Speaker Wiltz to-day telegraphed to the President as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, January 14, 1875.

U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.:

Seeing from your message that the interference by the military on March 5th last, with the organization of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, was unauthorized by you, I now, as Speaker of said House, ask you to direct the military to restore the *statu quo* existing at the time General De Trobriand ejected certain members from the House, in order that the House of Representatives may proceed in the discharge of its duties without molestation. LOUIS A. WILTZ,

Speaker of House of Representatives of Louisiana.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Daring Bank Robbery at Carbondale, Pa.

SCRANTON, January 4.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National bank of Carbondale to-day, while the teller and another clerk were absent at dinner, leaving cashier James Stott alone in the bank. Stott is quite an old man, and very feeble. Two men came in, and one of them asked for change for a five dollar bill. Stott stooped over to comply with the request, when one of them grabbed him by the head, pinning it to the desk, and the other jumped over the counter and bound and gagged him. The robbers then hastily gathered up all the currency lying convenient, amounting to about ten thousand dollars, fortunately overlooking a package containing fifteen thousand dollars. They were discovered by a woman coming to the front door, and retreated by the back door, crossing the river on the ice. They were seen to enter a sleigh and drive off. This afternoon two men were arrested on suspicion, and are now undergoing a hearing. Stott thinks they are the robbers, but cannot swear positively.

Brutal Rape Case at Urbana, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—On Tuesday afternoon, the daughter of J. B. Morgan, of Urbana, an aged nine years, was raped by a vagabond named George Ullery. He was captured to-day, confessed his guilt, and was committed to jail. On the way to prison efforts were made to take him from the sheriff, which were frustrated. The jail is securely guarded to-night, the officers fearing that an attempt will be made to lynch the prisoner.

The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL APPROVED.

Necessary Legislation Recommended—Increase of the Revenues Required—New Coinage Facilities Called For—Various Legislation Suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1875.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following message, accompanying his approval of the new Finance bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Senate bill No. 1,024, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying the notice of approval to the House in which the measure originated, because of its great importance to the country at large, and in order to suggest further legislation which seems to me essential to make this law effective. It is a subject of congratulation that the measure has become a law, which fixes a date when specie resumption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if, in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary, to redeem this promise. To this end, I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions:

First—The necessity for an increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually one per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about $34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem under certain contingencies $50,000,000 of the present legal tenders, and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise, but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to consumers, and that the ten per cent. reduction of the tariff on the articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee already on hand in the United States, would in all probability be advanced in price by adopting this measure; but it is known that the adoption of free coffee and tea would be something in exercise of Federal power in Louisiana. It that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of, and be discussed by, Congress and the people, through the pressand in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory means may be devised, of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation. U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1875.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE SOUTH SEA SAVAGES ATTACK BRITISH VESSELS.

LONDON, January 14.—A report has been received from New Zealand that the cutter Lapwing was recently attacked by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, her crew overpowered and massacred, and the vessel burned. The savages afterward attacked the British war ship Sandfly, but were driven off.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

A dispatch from Padang announces that the Dutch troops in Acheen made a general assault on the works of the Acheenese, and carried nine forts, with a loss of twenty-one killed and sixty-five wounded. The enemy lost seventeen killed and a large number wounded.

GLADSTONE WITHDRAWS FROM THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, January 15, 6 A. M.—Mr. Gladstone, in withdrawing as the leader of the Liberal party, writes to Earl Granville as follows: "The time has arrived when I ought to revert to my letter of March last." After reviewing a number of public and private considerations, Mr. Gladstone says: "I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal party. After forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire with the present appointment. This retirement is dictated by personal views, regarding a method of spending the closing years of my life. My conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the same principles as hitherto, and any arrangements to advance the convenience of the Liberal party will have my cordial support."

Earl Granville replies: "I have communicated in detail the reasons for which I profoundly regret and deprecate your decision. My late colleagues fully agree in this regret at the failure of endeavors to dissuade you from your purpose, and doubtless the Liberal party also concur with us in the observations we addressed you, prompted by considerations of public advantage, and not merely by a sense of your service and our admiration and attachment."

Spain.

ALFONSO ARRIVES AT MADRID.

MADRID, January 14.—King Alfonso arrived in the capital to-day. Immense crowds witnessed his entrance and gave him an excellent reception. The King drove through the streets this evening. Bands in the squares are playing the Royal March. Illuminations are numerous.

The Protestant journals which were suspended, have been permitted to resume publication.

Germany.

SUPPRESSION OF TRADES UNIONS.

BERLIN, January 14.—The police have closed all the Socialist and Democratic workingmen societies and trade unions in Frankfort.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, January 14.—The steamship City of London, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, is ashore at Carnsore Point, Ireland, and reported in a dangerous position. The steamship Baltic, which arrived at Queenstown on the 12th, from New York, was slightly damaged by heavy gales on the passage.

The steamships Italy and Olympic, from New York, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅝; U. S. bonds—5-20s 1865 107¾; do '67 107¾; 10-40s 104¾; new 5s 102⅝; New York Central 93; Erie 20¾; 6s 25¾; preferred 45. Sugar—No. 2, 24s 3d. Refined petroleum 9½@9⅝d.

FRANKFORT, January 14.—5-20s 92, 98⅛.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes 62 francs 12½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton hardening; middling uplands 7½d; Orleans 7⅝d; sales 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 3,700 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—short clear middles 58s.

ANTWERP, January 14.—Petroleum 25¼ francs.

The Minnesota Senatorship.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 14.—In the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, four ballots have been taken up to this hour. On the first ballot Alexander Ramsey had 36, C. K. Davis 21, W. D. Washburn 15, Horace Austin 11. On the second ballot Austin gained one vote, and Washburn lost one. The others remained as before. After the fourth ballot the caucus adjourned till to-morrow evening. The fourth ballot stood—Ramsey 40, Davis 20, Washburn 14, Austin 9. Necessary to a choice, 42.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, high, followed by falling barometer, low but rising temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds shifting to easterly or southerly. For the Lower Lake Region and Middle States, rising and high barometer, low and falling temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, and westerly or northwesterly winds. The Ohio river at, and below Cincinnati, and the Mississippi at Cairo and Memphis will continue slowly falling, but the former at Pittsburgh will rise somewhat.

A fire in a millinery store at Memphis, last night, did about $15,000 damage.

The loss at the fire in Galena, Illinois, night before last is now estimated at $125,000.

Horatio Seymour has published a letter declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate.

The German population of Little Rock have nearly all signed a letter of thanks to Senator Schurz for his speech on the Louisiana question.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce will, it is thought, take action favorable to the application of the Texas Pacific Railway for aid from Congress.

The Illinois House of Representatives yesterday tabled a Senate resolution, condemning the action of the Federal authorities on the Louisiana question.

Two persons, injured in the railway accident near Staton, Ind., night before last, died yesterday, and several others are reported to be in a critical condition.

As was to be expected, the New York Assembly passed resolutions yesterday condemning the action of the United States authorities in the Louisiana matters.

Cleveland had a charity ball last night, which is described as "one of the grandest affairs of the kind that ever took place in this country." The receipts are estimated at $6,000.

The engine of a passenger train west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded last night near Moundsville, West Virginia, killing Morris Husted, the engineer, and injuring the fireman and baggage master.

In the Ohio Senate yesterday afternoon a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inquire what legislation is necessary in reference to the excessive charges of railroad and express companies.

Governor Garland, of Arkansas, yesterday transmitted a message to the Legislature of the State, urging additional taxation, if necessary, to secure protection to all classes of citizens in their political rights.

A dispatch from Philadelphia states that Dawson, Judd & Co., jobbers in imported dress goods, have suspended. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000, and assets not over $80,000. The loss falls principally on New York firms.

The Democratic legislative caucus at Indianapolis yesterday nominated Judge McDonald for Senator on the second ballot. The vote stood, McDonald, 42; Holman, 36; J. D. Williams, 1; D. W. Voorhees, 1; Representative Reno, of Owen county, bolted.

The Kinsley Iron and

The Commercial.

FRIDAY JANUARY 15, 1875.

THE churches in the South once made rebellion possible, and they seem to be trying to make it so again.

SCIENCE is the knowledge of facts, and philosophy is the knowledge of principles. The editor of the *Post*, on the Louisiana question, is neither scientist nor philosopher.

BOURBON still holds its own in Kentucky. In the Louisville Internal Revenue District of that State, the tax collections on whisky for the past year amounted to over $800,000, out of a total collection of $2,381,240.

NEW ENGLAND papers note a marked improvement in business at the various manufactories in that section within the past few weeks, and state that a better spring trade than last year is generally anticipated.

EDUCATION and Democracy do not thrive well together. The Democratic papers of New Orleans now advise the closing of the city public schools, in case the colored children recently expelled are restored to their seats.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE was yesterday nominated as a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, as successor to Senator SCOTT. We felt sure he would be chosen, from the moment the New York *Tribune* began to oppose him.

AND now the North Carolina Democracy want a revision of the organic law of that State, in order to legislate a Republican Supreme Court out of office. This is another movement in the direction of "a restored and undefiled Constitution"—according to the CALHOUN theory.

TO-DAY that immaculate anti-corruptionist, DONN PIATT, will be requested to inform the Pacific Mail Investigation Committee who paid that five thousand dollars for him in satisfaction of his note to IRWIN. DONN is a firm believer in spiritualism, and the cruel Cincinnati *Enquirer* intimates that his friend was a "materialized spirit."

ANOTHER encroachment on New York by Philadelphia. The managers of the Williams and Guion steamship line (a leading English company), between Liverpool and New York, propose to send two of their steamships to Philadelphia regularly for cargoes outward bound, to load grain at the mammoth new elevator at the mouth of the Schuylkill.

SEVENTY-TWO per cent. of the population of school age in Illinois are now being instructed in the public schools, for an average of nearly seven months in the year. The Democratic Legislature of that State, however, proposes to mortgage the hopeful future of the growing generation, by abolishing the normal school system and depriving colored children of the privilege of the free schools.

A LEADING Philadelphia iron shipbuilder is making arrangements for the construction of a line of four first-class steamships from that port to some port not named, on the South Atlantic coast. The capital said to be all subscribed, so that the enterprise appears to be genuine. Trade with the Southern coast has become large and prosperous, and the undertaking referred to would seem to be natural and healthy, whether the line be intended for domestic trade or—which appears somewhat more likely—for traffic with South American ports. The vessels will sail under our own flag.

NOT many days ago we suggested that the present Republican Congress ought to provide against certain contingencies, because it might very possibly refuse money to sustain the land and naval forces of the United States, if any part of either arm were to be used in carrying out the Constitutional amendments at the South. It does not now take the vision of a prophet to see that this danger is almost certain to come to pass. It is clear that the President must be strengthened, not only with laws—but also with the requisite means to enforce them for a couple of years in advance.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, in endeavoring to belittle General SHERIDAN to the meagre measure of his own comprehension, asserts that the famous "Winchester" campaign of the latter was "his first campaign as an infantry commander"—the fact being that he commanded, at first a brigade, and afterwards a division of infantry, in the army of the Cumberland, from August of 1862 down to February of 1864; saving ROSECRANS from defeat at Stone river, preventing the annihilation of the right of the Union line at Chickamauga, crushing BRAGG's centre at Missionary Ridge, and on every occasion when tested winning imperishable laurels for himself and his men. The correspondent of the *Times* is an unveracious ass.

THE *Post* has not yet ventured to give its present views concerning the dispersing of the Free State Legislature of Kansas, on the fourth of July, 1856, by a force of United States troops, acting under the orders of President PIERCE. Possibly it could be induced to state its opinion of the legality of the action of General MCCLELLAN—a whilom Democratic Presidential candidate—in Precinct, in September, 1871, General BANKS to arrest the Maryland Legislature, notwithstanding that the State of Maryland had been declared to be in secession when the order was issued. In an old Book it is written: "His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate." The prediction exactly applies to the present troubles of the Democrats.

SLAVERY in Africa still engages the earnest attention of a numerous class in England. The impression produced by DR. LIVINGSTONE's letters, brought to England by STANLEY, and Sir BARTLE FREERE's mission to Zanzibar, are probably well remembered by all who take an interest in the welfare of Africa. Sir SAMUEL BAKER's expedition for the suppression of the slave trade on the Upper Nile, though started and sustained by the ruler of Egypt, really owed its origin to British opinion, and British hopes regarding the anti-slavery results of the expedition have largely colored and determined the British estimate of Sir SAMUEL BAKER's achievements as recorded and published by himself in his last book. As therein exhibited the results of the expedition are certainly very mixed. The narrative is full of thrilling interest and leaves no doubt in the reader's mind as to Sir SAMUEL's energy, shrewdness or heroism, but when one recollects, by an effort, that he was a champion of humanity and a minister of peace and good will, the effect is at first puzzling. Evidently the commander's benevolent anti-slavery compatriots, at least some of them who stay at home all the time, must have thought, when reading the book, that Exeter Hall never before had precisely such a representative in Africa. But it is easy to judge him unjustly. Possibly no one can fairly or fully appreciate some of his measures and methods without having had some of his experience in dealing with African tribes. No doubt, Sir SAMUEL BAKER, by his expedition has made some, it may be considerable, impression upon the nefarious traffic which he was sent to suppress. This is his own conviction, and he is too brave and clear-sighted a man to have made a mistake in such a matter. Followed up as his work is being followed up, the result in a few years may be expected to be the arrest of the atrocious trade on the Upper Nile.

On the Gold Coast the slave trade was formally declared abolished on the 2d of last November. This act may be mentioned as the chief result of the Ashantee war. The determination of the Ashantee King to make war on other tribes, for the purpose of taking captives and selling them into slavery, was the real cause of the costly British expedition against Coomassie. The Dutch had always tolerated the practice, and when the English acquired by treaty the Dutch trading post, they found themselves compelled either to patronize the Ashantee King's traffic, or make him stop it. On the 3d of November Governor STRAHAN, of Cape Coast Castle, met all the kings or chiefs of the tribes subject to or protected by his government. He made them a speech, in which he told them that from that day forward the slave trade was prohibited among them; that the Queen of England having conquered the King of Ashantee, they should no longer suffer or undertake slave-catching raids. The chiefs, it seems, were greatly surprised and by no means pleased. In fact, these expeditions have been the principal and almost the only means by which many of the chiefs have been enabled to replenish their exchequers or provide money wherewith to purchase such comforts and ornaments as they most value. The assembled chiefs therefore begged the Governor to allow them a day to think about what he had told them, to deliberate and decide whether or no they should agree to cease catching, buying and selling one another's people. The Governor then told them that they had misunderstood him, that they had no option in the matter, and that if they indulged in the prohibited practice, they would be punished; whereupon they dispersed sorrowful. They are, however, allowed to keep the slaves they now have, on condition of using them well.

THE BEST ROUTE.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting upon the proposed canal line to the Atlantic seaboard, remarks:

The Pittsburgh people are very much afraid that by some hook or crook the Kanawha and James river canal extension project will become an established fact. Their newspapers claim that the central water line will leave Pittsburgh and the upper half of the Ohio river "out in the cold," and the business interests of Pittsburgh will suffer very seriously. They emphatically declare that the Youghiogheny or Monongahela line is far preferable to the Kanawha project. They declare that the "local interests" of the Youghiogheny line (meaning, of course, the interests of Pittsburgh) "have attained a national importance, while the latter practically would open only a wilderness." The people on the "lower half" of the Ohio river are impressed with the fact that coal can be obtained in West Virginia of a very excellent quality, at a cheaper rate than that so long sold to them by the Pittsburgh dealers. They are impressed also with the fact that, if there is any virtue at all in water lines as trade outlets to the Atlantic, the Central line seems to offer as large advantages as can be expected. The Youghiogheny or Monongahela route may prove a very convenient and lucrative thing for Pittsburgh people, but is just a little out of the way for the dwellers along the lower Ohio.

We think it needs no argument to prove that the Monongahela and Youghiogheny line is preferable to the Kanawha, in view of the developments already made, and the immense trade now established in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny coal fields. Take the single item of coal alone: In 1864, 65,881,700 bushels of coal were shipped over the Monongahela slackwater, against 56,173,238 bushels in 1873—an increase of nearly 10,000,000 bushels for the year. In 1873, 3,279,500 bushels of coke were shipped by the same route, but last year, owing to the great depression in the iron and other industries, the shipments of coal fell off largely, only reaching 1,942,500 bushels. The tolls from all sources, on the Monongahela slackwater, for the past year, aggregated $215,463 93, against $206,564 89 in 1873—an increase of nearly $10,000, in a year of unparalleled depression.

This coal and coke finds its way to the cities of the West and South, including those on the "lower half" of the Ohio, and hence it is true that this trade has assumed "a national importance." It has been asserted, over and over again, that "coal can be obtained" elsewhere than at Pittsburgh, and at cheaper rates, for supplying the Western markets; but notwithstanding these reiterated assertions, our coal has steadily maintained its superiority for nearly all, if not for all, purposes for which it is required. The *Courier-Journal* does not claim that the West Virginia coal is superior to that of Pittsburgh, but only that it is of "very excellent quality." It is not asserted that the Central line would develop a larger trade and confer greater benefits upon the nation than the Monongahela line, but only that "it seems to offer as large advantages as can be expected."

As the improvement of the Ohio forms an important link in the general scheme, why make a "half-way" job of it? Why not follow it up to the headwaters, especially when, by so doing, the greatest coal producing and iron manufacturing center in the country can be reached, and placed in constant, easy and cheap communication with the great States East, West and South? Aside from the coal and iron trade, Pittsburgh is the depot of a large portion of the oil trade, commands to a considerable extent the iron and copper trade of the Northern lakes, and manufactures three-fourths of all the glass in the country. In a word, Pittsburgh is the head of the Ohio river trade, the greatest boat-building place in the West, and the beginning of the greatest stretch of inland navigation in the world. The nation is not blind to these facts: and surely the nation's representatives, when considering so important a project as a trans-Allegheny canal, will be able to appreciate the claims of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny coal fields, and the "upper half" of the Ohio.

NEGRO ARTISTS.

Mr. C. L. BERNAYS, a well known German-American gentleman, at present sojourning in Germany, writing to the *Anzeiger des Westens*, gives some account of three remarkable musicians with whom he became acquainted in Leipzig. The Director of the Conservatorium in that city, Herr SCHLEINITZ, introduced them to Mr. BERNAYS as among the best scholars of the institution in which they had received their musical education. These musicians are Senor JIMENEZ and his two sons, JOSE JULIAN and NICASIO JIMENEZ. They are pure negroes, of the distinctively negro type (*rabenschwarze Wollkopfe*). JIMENEZ, the father, was formerly a slave in Trinidad de Cuba. How he was first taken to Europe we are not told, but he learned the violin in the Leipzig Conservatory under MENDELSSOHN's direction, and then returned to Cuba where, by giving concerts and playing at balls, he earned money enough to enable him, four years ago, to take his two sons to the institution in which he had himself been taught. All three are now good musicians, says Herr BERNAYS, all three really great musical artists; NICASIO and his father, the violincellist and the violinist being the more elegant, feeling performers. The younger of the sons, JOSE JULIAN, is a pianist. Though he plays with astonishing facility, there is apparent, it seems, a certain coarseness or inefficiency in the execution of strong passages, betraying manifest lack of genuine sensibility. The two former accompany their instruments with the voice with wonderful effect, and when these, colored men play trios together, the listener is enraptured. Mr. BERNAYS is unmistakably a connoisseur in music and does not express admiration without reason. He states that these negro musicians are received just like white people in Leipzig society. Teachers and pupils, male and female, of the Conservatory treat them entirely as equals. But why should they not?

Perhaps Herr BERNAYS somewhat exaggerates the prejudice which he fancies these dark musicians would encounter on this side of the water. Perhaps he is thinking of the days before the war. At any rate we can with difficulty believe that any lot alone "many of our American princesses would never again touch a piano on which young JIMENEZ had played." Herr BERNAYS would be edified, we fancy, by an essay in which a witty "American princess" took Mr. NEWMAN HALL to task for holding up the ado made in England over the "Jubilee Singers" as a model for American imitation. The fact is that slavery, and slavery alone, has been the cause of the difference between American and European feeling on the subject, and just as they get away in time from the great abomination, Americans will get rid of the prejudice. Moreover, every instance of negro success whether in the honorable acquisition of wealth, in eloquence, or in science, or in the fine arts, is a contribution to the cause of the elevation of the race, helping to banish degrading associations from the name. If the JIMENEZ family could be induced to change their resolution and to visit the United States, giving exhibitions of their great musical skill and science, they might fairly be regarded as benefactors of their race.

The Railway Monitor.

We have received from the publishers, Wm. B. Dana & Co., 79 and 81 William street, New York, the second volume of the *Railway Monitor*, comprising the monthly issues of that valuable journal during 1874. The standing of this publication on railroad topics, and the important financial questions involved in railroad matters, is surpassed by no other, either in this country or Europe. Its editorials and compilations, on railway topics and statistics, are unsurpassed for a thorough grasp and careful study of the intricate subjects of which they treat. In addition to the full collection of railway intelligence and the reliable market review of railway material, which it supplies for the benefit of the business interests represented by it, the information which it affords to the student of the vast railway problems of the day, makes this publication an almost invaluable one, both as a volume of reference and for careful study. The subscription price—five dollars per annum—is a very small fraction of the value to be obtained by a careful study of its current and back numbers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Though to-day may not yield
All our hopes, be patient still;
As God wills it, marm the hoer.

A "baptism" controversy is badly raging among the theologians of St. Louis.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention is in session in Washington City.

Just now the *Post* resembles the New Orleans *Bulletin*—with the brains omitted.

The New York *Tribune* is building up a splendid reputation for colossal and ornate lying.

The capital-moving city of St. Louis wants the next national chess congress to be held there.

"Small talk," of the *Courier-Journal*, would be exactly in his element as editor of a saw-mill.

The trade relations of the United States with Mexico are beginning to assume a very profitable footing.

Hereafter, the signal service is to inform boards of health throughout the country of probable atmospheric changes.

A barrel of flour sent from Michigan to Queen Victoria was recently sold in London at auction as unclaimed freight.

St. Louis papers predict that the grain trade of that city the present year will surpass that of any other city in the country.

The finances of Nebraska are in a very flourishing condition, with a surplus of $234,000. Nebraska is a Republican State.

Forks came into use in 1400, but there is a man living in the woods of West Virginia who never saw one, except the forks of the road.

And now the Chicagoans, who hate monarchical institutions, and despise royalty, are flocking to see Kalakaua, in crowds.

The people have cut down their expenses for cottons, woolens, silks and linens to eighty per cent. of what they were two years ago.

Maine is a thorough-going Republican State, and since the war has paid off some $3,000,000, out of the $8,500,000 which she owed at its close.

Oxford College in 1250 had thirty thousand students, but the times are harder now, and it has to get along with a couple of thousand or so.

Louisville has the most extensive plow factory in the country. It employs a thousand hands, and makes over a hundred thousand plows yearly.

There is said to be a larger water area in Vermont, in proportion to its size, than any other State in the Union. Kentucky has the largest whisky area.

Glad of it. The Governor of Minnesota says that "the embarrassments which have suspended the industries of other States have affected ours but little."

The Governor of Michigan says that the $150,000,000 worth of railroad property held by the people of that State is making hardly any return to its owners.

In Texas, during the severe weather, for the past few weeks, fire-wood has been selling as high as sixteen dollars per cord. Many people had to burn lumber.

A treaty is now under negotiation between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Commissioner, and will be shortly sent to the Senate for its approval.

During the past three months of the present fiscal year we have increased our exports twenty per cent. and diminished our imports in the same proportion.

The flour mills of Baltimore claim to have manufactured 504,000 barrels of flour the past year, notwithstanding that four mills were idle part or all the time.

We do not believe that Shakespeare had any reference to Pacific Mail or the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, when he wrote—"that thrift may follow Forneying."

The House has passed the new bill giving to all railroads the right of way through the public territory, exclusive of Indian reservations. It treats all railroads alike.

Metaphorically mixed. "Jack-Boots and spurs," according to the St. Louis *Dispatch*, "have seized a priceless ark, and hackled it to pieces with a sabre stained with fleshpots."

In New York there are reported indications already of a revival of business in certain branches of trade that usually confine themselves at this season to "taking stock."

Correct. After more mature deliberation, Cincinnati has decided not to hold a Centennial Exposition in that city in 1876. She will come up to the support of the Centennial.

There are in the United States one hundred and fifty-six silk firms and manufacturing corporations, employing 10,651 operatives, and representing $16,000,000 of special capital.

The Southern Methodist Conferences are voting down the temperance amendment to the discipline, making the drinking or selling of liquor incompatible with membership in that church.

A Western Democratic editor, who has just returned home from the national Capital, remorsefully says: "A man can make a fool of himself easier in Washington than in any other city in America."

An Eastern paper recently referred to the *Woman's Journal* as "our chameleon contemporary," and the intelligent compositor put it "chemiloon contemporary." He was requested to shift his quarters.

The exports of France during eleven months of last year amounted to 3,597,367,000 francs, and the imports to 3,445,935,000 francs, the former an increase of 18,932,000 francs, and the latter of 211,245,000 francs over 1873.

Encouraging. In 1873 the total exports from Philadelphia, carried in American vessels, was $7,382,905. Last year the amount was $10,635,652, showing an increase of trade in American bottoms in a twelvemonth of $3,252,747.

The Woodhull has actually petitioned Congress for one hundred thousand dollars damages against the United States, as indemnification for the arrest and imprisonment of herself and sister for sending obscene matter through the mails.

PERSONAL.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer to accept, for Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, a wedding present of jewelry sent by the Khedive of Egypt.

The Beecher jury is composed of two Episcopalians, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Lutheran, two Roman Catholics, three Presbyterians, and two persons who are not members of any church.

Dickens' "Fat Boy" has been resurrected in Coffee county, Georgia, under the name of Ricketson. He is only twelve years old, and worries Fairbanks' scales to the tune of three hundred and forty pounds.

A Massachusetts man, who has been absent over twenty years as a voyager on the Pacific ocean, and whose friends, supposing him lost, had even erected a monument to his memory, returned home, recently, safe and sound.

General George Manly, of Nashville, who has been appointed Minister to Ecuador, vice Rumsey Wing, deceased, was a brigade commander in the Confederate army, and is now President of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says it is believed that many individuals have endeavored to get on the Tilton-Beecher jury with the belief that large amounts would, if necessary, be paid by both parties to secure votes in their favor.

The heirs of the late George Catlin, the traveler and artist, are pressing before the Joint Committee on the Library a proposition to sell his pictures and cartoons, numbering about twelve hundred, for the sum of $100,000. They were made during his thirty years' travels among Indian tribes of all sections, and are the most valuable collection extant.

Another of the originals of Dickens' early characters is dead—George Waddington, one of the old Bow street "runners," then a jailer at Hatton and Clerkenwell, who died about three weeks since in London, aged seventy-eight. Through continually wearing jack-boots, he became known to the thieves he hunted so successfully as "Old Boots." He was the original of Grunmer, the jailer, in "Oliver Twist."

A most ludicrous instance of the effect of English red-tapeism has just developed itself. The candidates for vacancies among the telegraph-message boys, and for all positions in the telegraphic service, are subjected to a rigid examination, or put through the regular official catechism. Unfortunately, when the government took the telegraph system into its own hands, it introduced young boys as messengers, and young ladies as operators, it was forgotten to issue a new code of examination. The consequence is that they all have to be put through the old catechism, and in the cases of boys of thirteen, their references are required to answer these questions: "Is he sober?" "Do you believe him to be free from pecuniary embarrassments?" "Has he, to your knowledge, been bankrupt or insolvent?" To the young ladies the following questions have to be put direct, as they stand in the existing code: "Are you in the militia?" "When will you be entitled to your discharge?" "How many inches do you measure round the chest, under your waistcoat?" Is not this delightfully absurd?

STATE NEWS.

Rents reduced in Reading.

There are many cases of diptheria in Allentown.

A Pittston paper publishes births under the heading, "The Cradle."

An attempt was made, last week, to burn the court house at Lebanon.

There were 305 deaths in Philadelphia, last week—57 from consumption.

Daniel Webster got drunk in Altoona, was arrested and had to leave town.

A man in Ebensburg is wearing a fur hat which he bought thirty-two years ago.

Another national bank is to be organized in Washington, under the new finance law.

Daniel Beckley has retired from the editorial chair of the Bloomsburg *Republican*.

The Oil Creek Valley Agricultural Association was organized at Titusville on the 9th inst.

Mifflinburg manufacturers turned out, last season, between five hundred and six hundred buggies.

A Williamsport man, named Morgan, became a cold corpse by eating an exaggerated lunch of frozen oysters.

An Easton car was locked up in a drug store, and $300 worth of physic and things have "gone to the dogs."

Millerstown is troubled by a thief sailing under the title of "the Little Gun." Why don't the detectives "fire him off?"

Five hundred dollars' worth of steam pipes were bursted by the frost in Singerly's new building, Harrisburg, on Sunday.

A writer in the Reading *Eagle* states that a large number of unemployed workingmen and their families are suffering from hunger.

The *Advocate* mentions a Chester family of ten, including a Newfoundland dog, occupying one room, and all in a very destitute condition.

Hon. Alexander Dewing died very suddenly at his residence in Warfenham, Bradford county, last Wednesday night, at the age of eighty.

Nathan Worley is about to build a town at the intersection of the Buffalo and New York road with the Philadelphia and Erie, in Cameron county.

Dr. Germer, of Erie, has a book printed in Germany in 1488. It is entitled "The Lives of the Holy Monks," and was published in Augsburg.

Reports come from all directions of narrow escapes from being frozen to death on Saturday and Sunday nights. Many drunkards were badly nipped.

Mrs. D. Ridgway, of Wysox, Bradford county, during the year 1874 wove 1,333 yards of rag carpet and sewed one hundred pounds of rags. She is in her sixty-first year.

Rev. S. M. Davis, of the Presbyterian church, Latrobe, has tendered his resignation as pastor of that church, and will leave in a few days for Wellsville, Ohio, where he has accepted a call.

The Harrisburg Typographical Union on Saturday evening reduced the rate of composition from forty to thirty-five cents per thousand ems. The vote in favor of the reduction was almost unanimous.

The Easton *Dispatch* says that a man living in the Third ward of that city advocates a bread riot, and announces himself as willing to lead ten thousand men to victory or death. Some loaf-er, probably.

Thirty-five repair men on the Pennsylvania Railroad had their hands and feet badly frozen on Saturday last, and will not be able to work for some months. They got ninety cents for ten hours' work per day.

The *Chronicle* says the Allentown furnaces have not coal enough on hand to last more than a month, and if the miners' strike should continue for that length of time, it will be necessary for the furnaces to blow out.

A Harrisburg woman, a few days ago, threw some slops out of a second-story frame window, and spoiled the hats of thirty-seven Democratic aspirants for office. And it was a poor day for Democratic aspirants, too.

There passed over the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, in 1874, 304,043 freight cars—an increase of 34,970 over the number in 1873. Placed end to end in one straight line, these cars would have extended over 1,900 miles.

The lad who goes on the ice and talks about skating and skates instead of "skeeting" and "skeets," is accused of putting on airs, and is liable to get his head punched by the experienced youths who go lightly on the English language.—*Norristown Herald*.

A few evenings since a row occurred at a low place near Danville, when Philip Brannon was so badly beaten and stabbed that he died soon a fterward. D. S. Bates, John Stewart, and a man named Runyan, are in jail, charged with having committed the crime.

The Star Glass Works, Norristown, has received a contract for furnishing about one-fourth of the glass needed in the Centennial buildings. The order includes about 5,000 feet of obscured glass, which will be delivered probably by the first of April next.

In Chester county a dog attacked a passer-by and was shot by the man. The owner prosecuted the man, and claimed $50 as the value of the cur. The reputation of the dog was so bad that a verdict was rendered in favor of the person who did the killing.

Billy Sunc was kicked in the head and killed by a horse, on the farm of B. Luchsinger. Billy was an odd, disjointed character, homeless and friendless, and was buried in a hemlock box, in his blood and work clothes, from Hamtown, where he was taken after his death.

The largest number of horses ever in the State was in 1873—724,000 head; the largest number of cattle was in 1861—1,900,000 head, 137,400 head more than in 1873; the largest number of sheep was in 1867—1,725,000 head, 3,092,000 more than in 1873; the largest number of hogs was in 1833—2,766,000 head, 677,500 more than in 1873.

In 1856, Mr. Dickson came to Scranton and established the Dickson Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $30,000, which was increased to $75,000 before they started the working enterprise. The capital and surplus now employed is about one and a half millions, and the institution itself ranks among the best on the continent.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Johnstown and Somerset Railroad, on Monday, the following list of officers was elected: President—D. J. Morrell. Directors—John H. Snyder, Valentine Miller, W. J. Eaer, E. A. Vickroy, Geo. W. Osborne, James Cooper, John Moorehead, Jr., David Dibert, James Moriey, A. Lambert, James McMillan, John H. Cunningham.

They propose to pay the following salaries to city officers in Reading: Mayor, $1,000; City Treasurer, $1,200; two Street Commissioners, each $450; City Clerk, $800; Assistant City Clerk, $600; City Engineer, $250; Chief of Police, $600, and $5 per month for uniform; $150 as Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph. Patrolmen, $540 each and $5 per month for uniform.

On Thursday evening, says the Erie *Dispatch*, the wife of John Sheridan, living on the Lake road a mile or so east of this city, gave birth to four female children, three of whom were alive at last accounts. *Pater familias* is absent, having gone west last fall and has not returned. It would be worth something to see the look of astonishment on his face when he learns of this alarming increase in his family.

The Johnstown *Tribune* puts it thus: Werz was his name, and he was hung for starving and ill-treating prisoners under his charge. This civilized community puts its prisoners in a dark, filthy, cubby hole, on the coldest night that has been known here for years, when the ingenuity stood in the thermometer at *no degrees* Above Zero, and allowed them to remain there all night without fire, and until half-past ten the next morning without anything to eat. "Is civilization played out?"

There died in Philadelphia, last week, eighteen persons—nine men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: James Porter, aged 80; Anna Lovett, 80; Charles McElhone, 80; Jos. Pennock, 82; Mary Harrison, 84; Geo. Fields, 84; Richard Franklin, 85; Sarah Quuncy, 85; Hannah Rodenmell, 85; Helena Ingram, 87; Beulah Pierie, 87; Margaret Thompson, 89; Charlotte A. McAnulty, 90; Elizabeth Munro, 90; James McFillin, 91; Thomas Stirling, 92; John McCartney, 98, and Edward McLaughlin, 108.

Betsy Williams, one of the last of Pennsylvania's slaves, died in Lewisburg recently, at the advanced age of seventy-five. She was purchased by William Davis, of Limestoneville, Montour county, when only eight years old. At the age of eighteen she became free. Her skill as a cook was unsurpassed and she wielded her authority with regard to the culinary art. Her fame spread throughout the neighboring country. Many are the recollections possessed by as many persons of Lewisburg of the way in which she browned a turkey. Her doughnuts were unsurpassed. She was a good friend, or a good enemy. She was perfectly identified with the interests of the family with whom she lived. Her master's friends were her friends; he enemies, her enemies; his joys, her joys; his sorrows, her sorrows. As age crept upon her, her manners became remarkably kind and winning. The smallest child did not hesitate to climb into her friendly lap, and even the brute creation, such as dogs and cats, was attracted toward her and always found her ready to befriend in all emergencies. The old homestead at last was broken up, and old "Aunty" found a home with one of the daughters of her old master, Mrs. Dr. Marr, of Lewisburg.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Outline of the Report of Commissioner Bigham—Assessments—Personal and Real Estate—Taxation.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, the Commissioner of Statistics, is compiling his report for the year 1874, from which the following facts are gathered: The assessments of that year have increased over those of 1873: $698,796,438, or a fraction over fifty per cent.; the official assessments show that not ten per cent. of our personal property can be found upon the Assessor's books, which ought to aggregate $1,500,000,000. Ohio, in this respect, is twenty-five per cent. ahead of New York, and forty per cent. ahead of Pennsylvania: "The only redeeming feature," says the Commissioner, "is that our State collects her entire State tax from personal property, or this would be so enormous an evil that it would not be tolerated for a single year. If our personal estate was upon our assessors' books even as fully as Ohio has hers, it would add to our taxable property $654,000,000, which at two per cent. would yield $13,000,000 annual revenue, just about double the amount of the State tax." In obedience to the act of the last Legislature, he reports his effort to get the probable amount of property exempted from payment of taxes, as follows: Every county made returns, but only fourteen out of the sixty-six counties reported that their assessors' returns show anything about exempted property; and most of those say that only a few districts returned the value of such exempted property. The returns of at most half a dozen counties can be relied upon as approximations to accuracy in this respect. Dauphin county shows the heavy percentage (sixteen per cent.) of exempted real estate. Take off, however, one million for the State Capitol and public grounds and the State Hosp.tal, and that will leave her exemptions about nine per cent. on her assessments. This is nearly the same in Philadelphia, and I presume, if accurate returns were had from the whole State, they would show that ten per cent has heretofore been exempt from all taxation."

"In regard to personal property, there is not a county in the State that comes anywhere near conforming to the law. Our laws in regard to the subjects of taxation are not essentially different from the laws of Ohio. The new Constitution emphasizes the obligation of former laws in this respect. If our laws were executed, as the Ohio laws are, instead of $150,000,000 we would have over $800,000,000 of personal property upon the assessors' books, and this, too, of the active capital which pays the owners six, eight, ten and twelve per cent. annually upon its use. Our Legislature, satisfied from past experiences of the impossibility of reaching corporate wealth through the ordinary assessors' books, have taxed this species of property in another form, and hold the corporation officers responsible for paying its taxes into the State treasury. In this respect we are ahead of most of the other States. But the requirements of the new Constitution have come into play, and a prolonged contest is likely to ensue about the right to tax in this mode. Then we have $500,000,000 of actual capital, such as money at interest, the capital employed by our merchants, manufacturers, mining operators and business men that now nearly escapes taxation. There will be a desperate effort to throw nearly all taxation upon real estate; corporate wealth and active capital will unite to invoke the provisions of the new Constitution to set aside existing laws, and the result, if successful, must be to throw the entire burden upon the real estate of the Commonwealth."

The Commissioner then estimates the taxation in Pennsylvania in 1874 as follows:

County tax as per returns	$16,804,820 98
School tax (Philadelphia omitted)	7,500,000 00
Road tax (Philadelphia omitted)	6,500,000 00
Poor tax (Philadelphia omitted)	3,000,000 00
City and borough, extra, (Philadelphia omitted)	3,000,000 00
State tax	6,500,000 00
	$43,304,820 98
Share of this paid by personal property	$3,304,820 98
State tax	6,500,000 00
	$9,804,820 98
Real estate pays	$33,500,000 00

The Commissioner concludes his report of over 300 pages, which are filled with statistics of Pennsylvania's diversified interests, which, as a general rule, have been already published, with a reply to the resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, wanting the law defining his duties so as to leave it discretionary with the manufacturers as to what statistics they shall furnish.

The Forest *Press* says: The devil was to pay at the Noble school house in Hickory, Monday night after preaching. No sooner had the preacher retired than a free fight commenced, in which children, lads and lasses and even old women engaged. Pitchforks, slapping each others faces, pulling hair and tweaking noses with the utmost fervor. Nobody was murdered outright, but there is no telling what may result should this thing be kept up.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,079,624 97
Overdrafts		5,372 31
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		365,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$116,133 25	
Due from other National Banks	22,262 11	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,979 88	
		140,375 24
Checks and other Cash Items	3,339 16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	44,902 25	
Bills of other National Banks	11,964 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,028 84	
Legal Tender Notes	189,500 00	
		251,884 25
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders		17,500 00
Total		$1,925,736 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	90,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	30,000 00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	350,000 00
Individual Deposits	905,729 65
Demand Certificates of Deposit	20,812 85
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	16,312 54
U. S. Deposits	40,000 00
Due to other National Banks	222,673 06
Due to State Banks and Bankers	155,028 70
	$1,063,756 77
	$1,925,736 77

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BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
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People's Savings Bank

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CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

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HENRY LLOYD.....President.
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TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
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Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, C. W. Hallman,
R. K. Moorhead, Jr.
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage. 1077

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 14, 1875.

The demand for money at the banks was, to-day, not in excess of the supply, and all good paper was taken without hesitation. The bank reports show a plethoric condition of the deposits lines and money in abundance. This is but the natural result of the stoppage in the manufacture of iron, for the funds which were formerly paid out weekly to the workmen, are now left to accumulate in the vaults of the banks. Still, the amount thus held is just so much taken from the active circulation of the community, and the small tradesmen into whose hands these payments find their way, feel severely the check thus given to their income, while the demand from their customers keeps up. These small dealers are thus unable to meet their settlements as promptly as was their wont, so that we hear much of the scarcity of money, whereas money is more plenty than it was before the mills closed down, but the difficulty is that it does not circulate. Should the mill owners and the puddlers come to an understanding, as there is every probability that they will, and the dead fires be lighted in cold furnaces and silent mills, it will be a brighter day for everybody concerned—owners, operatives, bankers and tradesmen.

—The Cascade Iron Company and Escanaba Furnace Company have made a proposition to their creditors to settle in full for sixty per cent. cash. If this arrangement can be consummated a few of the stronger parties interested propose to take hold of the companies and put them on a better basis than they occupy at present.

—Somewhat over a year ago we fully discussed the question of the protection a bill of lading affords to the holder of a draft drawn against shipments, the bill of lading being attached to the draft. This discussion was brought up by the decisions in the Oswego wheat cases, which were fully detailed at the time. We have recently had inquiries from parties on the same subject, asking if drafts sent them for collection, with bill of lading attached, gives them the control of the shipment in case the drawers decline to pay or become insolvent while the draft is in transit; also whether they are safe in making advances on drafts with only a bill of lading attached, the bill being made direct to the consignee.

In actual practice there is a great deal of looseness in the delivery of shipments to well known consigners regardless of the bill of lading. Carriers very often deliver to a consignee an invoice marked for him without the surrender of the bill of lading, but they do this at their own risk; for in case the consignee has indorsed the bill of lading, representing the invoice, to a third party, the carrier would certainly have to make it good to the holder of the bill. If the bill of lading is merely to be sent forward with the draft, to assure the drawee that the property has actually been consigned to him, it should be made out to his order; but if the shipper of the invoice intends the bill of lading to be a protection to himself or some one who may advance money on it, he should take it to his own order and pass it by indorsement to whomsoever he sees fit. By this precaution he retains title to and control of his property until the consignee pays the invoice. The fact that a bill of lading is attached to the draft, should the property be marked on the bill direct to the consignee, is little or no protection to the holder of the draft, for he cannot get possession from the carrier, as the goods are consigned specifically to another party, and the consignee cannot get possession because he cannot produce the bill of lading. Where the drafts are time paper, it is not safe to deliver the bill of lading, even after the drawee has accepted the drafts, unless such instruction to surrender is attached.

—The restless brokers of the San Francisco Stock Exchange are just now busy inflating an immense bubble, the size of which will soon seen even in that land of astounding novelties. Recent discoveries in Nevada, Arizona, and the gold and silver belt of California have drawn the attention of these gentry to mining shares, and speculation in them has set in on unprecedented scale. The "Bonanza" is daily announced "appreciation," and things have gone on at such a rapid rate that there is no supply in Californian to see the price of a stock advance several hundred per cent. in a week.

Thus we find the Belcher Mining Co. sold at $175 to $400, an advance of $230 in one day. "Consolidated Virginia" is now $1,000 per cent., or $625 50 better than the day before. "Best & Belcher" brought $64 to $98, a gain of $8 50. "Savage" is another stock that has gone up 600 per cent a day. "Union Consolidated" had in two weeks risen from $15 to $700 to $850 per $2. The summit of this stock, we are happy to say, is to be adapted to the advances in the future. But, above and beyond all other stock "Ophir" continued to be the attraction at the Exchange, selling at $150 to $180. How much of an "appreciation" this is we are not told; but we see that this company has one million dollars of incorporation, in which its capital stock in put at $50,000,000. The San Francisco papers, by the way, talk of this as a "gigantic swindle" and "gross deception."

When this extraordinary bubble will burst no one can tell; but the whole history of speculation is a proof that it must do so in time, by which time many victims will be in the toils. Happily for us

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., January 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.32	18	68	W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P.M..	30.30	27	73	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M..	30.39	14	63	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.35 Highest thermom....39
Mean thermom.... 17 Lowest thermom....14

Rising Sun Flour.

Orders will be filled at the old rates while the present stock lasts.

Peoples' Insurance Company.

The new Board of Directors of the Peoples' Insurance Company met yesterday and organized by re-electing James Herdman President, and Wm. Yankirk Vice President.

Liberty Improvement Bank.

This bank yesterday elected the following directors: Dr. A. H. Gross, President. Directors—W. H. Denniston, Alex. Bates, Geo. McWilliams, Dr. J. M. Stevenson, G. Finley, John Beecher, E. J. Allen, John R. Baum, John J. Marchand.

The Lincoln Club.

The Lincoln Club held a meeting last evening at their hall, Smithfield street, which was largely attended. Reports of officers were read, and it was decided to open the campaign of 1876 at once. An adjourned meeting will be held on Thursday next, at two o'clock P. M.

Election of Directors.

At the annual election held at the Arsenal Bank, the following Directors were chosen: John W. Riddell, E. E. Snyder, Sid. A. Wahrendorf, Samuel McKinley, Wm. Banersmith, C. W. Schmidt, C. C. Arnesberg, J. W. Campbell, Henry Phipps, Jr., Jno. B. Cochran, Joseph G. Wainwright, James C. Wallace.

Injured by a Fall.

Last evening W. M. Muldoon was found, by the Allegheny police, lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, with a deep gash in his forehead. It appears that the man, while intoxicated, had fallen down, his head striking the curbstone. He was taken to the lockup, where his wound was bandaged by Dr. Thorn.

Insurance Companies.

Following is a list of Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company chosen yesterday for the ensuing year: W. W. Patrick, Louis J. Aaron, C. Yeager, L. Walter, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, Daniel Miner, C. P. Boyle, Jacob Painter, Thos. Mellon, Wm. G. Frazier, E. H. Alexander, Matthias Voegtly, Jas. P. Brewer, Secretary, T. D. Keller.

Baptist Social Union.

The Baptist Social Union of the Pittsburgh Association, held its fifth quarterly meeting in the Penn avenue Baptist church, East End, last evening, Prof. L. H. Eaton in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. J. Bonsall, of the Thirty-seventh street church. Then followed addresses by the Rev. S. Williams, of Castle Shannon, Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock, F. Van Gorder, T. J. Black, F. R. Lauman, A. V. Verner and Rev. G. J. Bresinger, interspersed with singing by the choir of the Penn avenue church. A pleasant feature of the evening was the exhibition of sciopticon views, illustrating scenes in the life of our Lord. Short speeches were also made by Messrs. Woods, McCullough, Beers, Clark, Bonsall and Berry. Notice of the next meeting will be duly given.

Ixion at Trimble's Varieties.

We have hitherto omitted to notice at length the admirable entertainment now being given at Trimble's Variety Theater; but we gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to state that crowded houses night after night greet the accomplished artists whose efforts to please are crowned with abundant success. The charming young vocalist, Miss Fanny Knight, although but comparatively a novice in the profession, has created a very favorable impression, and in her songs and dances evinces more than ordinary talent, while Miss Kitty Rowell, La Pauline and Jennie Miacco receive the most enthusiastic encores each evening. But most of the credit for the success of the combination is due to the sprightly, versatile and artistic performances of the Waite Sisters. The local burlesque entitled "Ixion, or The Man at the Wheel," has been received with shouts of merriment and roars of applause, and is really the feature of the entertainment. The story of Ixion, a mythical Thessalian prince who made love to Juno and was punished by Jupiter for his temerity and chained by Mercury and the gods who loafed around the Olympian throne to a wheel which revolved perpetually in the air, is told in a most humorous manner with the utmost disregard of classical and mythological proprieties. The characters of Jupiter and Mercury by the Misses Emma and Nettie Waite are inimitable and Ixion by Miss Lucy Clifton, Minerva by Miss Hattie Waite, Cupid by La Pauline, Venus, Juno and Apollo by Kitty Rowell, Annie Harrison and Jennie Miacco, as well as the male characters of Mars, Bacchus and Ganymede by Williams, Jefferson and Herman are unique representations which have only to be seen to be laughed at by any one who is possessed of a sense of the ludicrous.

The scenery has been prepared expressly for the occasion, the piece is admirably mounted; the dresses are rich, elegant and appropriate; the local hits are pointed and full of good natured satire and humor; the songs and dances are excellent and nightly bring down the house. During the entire performance not a vulgar word is spoken nor did we observe a single action to which the most fastidious could object on the score of propriety. Altogether, the play of "Ixion" is a perfect success, and would undoubtedly enjoy an immense run, were it not that the other engagements of the prominent artists render it impossible to keep it upon the boards more than another week.

Industrial Education.

Pennsylvania now possesses a common school system equal to any in the world, and her sons and daughters, by passing through the high school, may become finished scholars. In addition to this admirable system, we have colleges and universities well fitted to impart special instruction in the higher branches. But, the world moves on, and the age demands greater facilities than all these institutions are able to afford. Illustrated books and black-board exercise are made use of to impress the lessons on the child; the boys so learned demand practical demonstrations of the physical and mechanical problems submitted to their judgment, and for this we have no competent apparatus in Pennsylvania.

Our schools and colleges teach the children that "increased temperature is increased molecular motive." How many comprehend it? How many students are perplexed about specific heat, latent heat, and the sensible heat of bodies? If these propositions and problems were demonstrated by a practical illustration, in which a cold bar of cast-steel, without any other fire than that which is latent in it, by the imolecular motion of 25,000 feet per minute, made so hot as to melt in two in almost an instant, the lesson would be so impressed upon the mind as to leave no room for doubt.

Our schools have taught for ages past, that by carbon chemically combined with iron our pig metal and steel is made; but now we find, (and with proper operatives the fact can be practically demonstrated) that there is no carbide of iron, and that carbon is only physically combined with iron in iron or steel.

The tensile and compressive strength of metals, depend exclusively on the molecular resultant force, the resultant force depends upon the temperature; therefore we want a machine which will rupture or crush the metal, recording the temperature and the strain together.

I merely mention these facts to show that we need machinery large and strong, and made with master hands. I think the expense of such would be so great to buy and keep in order, that we could afford but one such establishment in Pennsylvania, and that it should be under the patronage and fostering care of the State.

Bar iron has been a great source of wealth to Pennsylvania, but now we find bar mills rising up like mushrooms in all the East, West, North and South, and we must fight for trade, or sink the millions of capital invested in these works. To protect our capital and retain our prosperity, we must work our bar iron into finished implements, and take the trade which now goes to Manchester and Sheffield. For all this we must have artizans to plan and run our works. Where shall we get them? I say from our own firesides. Our homes will be happier when our sons are educated as artizans.

J. R.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—Reports of the President, Superintendent and Other Officers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital took place yesterday afternoon at Dixmont. There was a large number of the contributors and friends of the institution present on the occasion. Among those in attendance were the following:

Jno. Harper, President of Bank of Pittsburgh.
Hon. F. R. Brunot, Chairman of meeting.
Joseph Albree, Secretary, of Albree, Son & Co.
James T. Kincaid, President Guardians of the Poor.
W. W. Wallace, marble merchant.
Reuben Miller, Jr., gentleman.
Isaac Jones, President of Real Estate Savings Bank.
Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny City.
Wm. A. Herron, real estate agent.
B. L. Fahnestock, of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
George A. Berry, President of Citizens' National Bank.
Jno. B. Jackson, late of Holmes, Bell & Co.
Wm. M. McCreery, of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
P. H. Miller, of Locomotive Works.
J. S. Morrison, Attorney-at-Law.
Wm. Weyman, of Weyman & Brother.
Benj. Darlington, Attorney-at-Law, and son.
Dr. L. H. Harris, of Harris & Ewing.
John Moorhead, of J. Moorhead & Co.
R. C. Loomis, of R. C. Loomis & Co.
W. B. Edwards.
Dr. Reed, of Hospital.
J. A. Harper, Bank of Pittsburgh.
W. H. Kincaid.
Walter K. Marvin, New York.
Henry Byram, *Dispatch*, and a representative of the COMMERCIAL. A number of the gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

About one o'clock the visitors were ushered into the spacious dining room, where they partook of an excellent dinner.

After dinner, at the invitation of Mr. Jno. Harper, the company proceeded to the chapel, where a meeting was organized by calling Hon. F. R. Brunot to the chair, and appointing Messrs. Joseph Albree, H. Byram and William Ramsey Secretaries.

The Chair stated that this was the annual meeting for the purpose of hearing the reports of the officers. The President's report was first in order.

Mr. John Harper, President of the Board of Managers, then read his report, or statement of the affairs of the Institution for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1874, of which we give the following abstract:

THE DIXMONT INSANE HOSPITAL.

In this department, on December 1, 1873, there were 450 patients; admitted since, 274; total under treatment during year, 724. Of these 212 have been discharged or died, leaving in the Hospital on the first day of December, 1874, the unusually large number of 512.

The average number under treatment during the year was 480—the highest number was 515, and the lowest was 437. Of those discharged, 76 were restored; 57 were more or less improved; 28 were not improved, and 51 died.

It is stated that the wards of the institution are overcrowded with patients, but in the hope that relief would come at an early day, by the completion of the Warren Hospital, the Managers have not felt justified in closing the doors against any of the unfortunate class, whose sufferings it is their province, as well as privilege, to relieve.

An engine, fan and fixtures for introducing pure air into the crowded "male wards" are nearly completed. This improvement will cost about $3,000, and the Legislature will be asked for an appropriation for the same. It is with the most rigid economy that the hospital sustains itself, giving as it does, *preference to the poor*, the benefit of admission. Profit is not expected, and was not the object of its founders. That the institution is doing its work of humanity in faithful consonance with its charter, and its duty to the State, is fully apparent, from the statistics giving the class of patient who have been admitted. There are now 398 patients in the hospital committed by the State authorities. As the institution pays only the moderate sum of $3 per week for the care and maintenance of these patients, a considerable loss is entailed thereby. To compensate for this deficiency, an additional yearly appropriation is asked, to pay salaries and wages, $28,000; for insurance on buildings, $2,000; for slating the roof of center building and wings, and covering with tin, $2,500, and for grading, excavating and removing earth and improving grounds, $15,000. And for the year following similar appropriations, the cost of which is estimated.

On the 27th of September last, another land-slide occured in the rear of the Hospital. In order to avert danger to the inmates of the house, when the earth in the incumbent earth, the remains of an ancient slide, must be removed to its rocky base. The debris is needed, and is applied in filling up lots on which a street is made the new avenue to Allegheny City.

During the past year, there has been a gratifying change in the appearance of the Hospital premises. A large amount of work has been done, most of which is of a durable character. An improved ice house has been constructed, with a capacity for two years' supply. The planning of avenus, paving, making culverts, constructing a green-house, rebuilding a portion of the gas works, &c., &c., have been the work for the year now drawing to a close.

Since the last annual report, the Hospital has received a benefaction of twenty-four thousand dollars from the resiudary estate of the late Charles Brewer, deceased, of which William Holmes, Esq., one of his Executors; of which three thousand dollars was applicable to the department of the insane, one thousand dollars to the general hospital, and twenty thousand dollars to the "fuel fund," for the worthy poor of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The portion given to "Dixmont" was for investment in real estate, and applied toward the purchase of a small farm, adjoining our lands to the northeast, of twenty-one acres, one rood and twenty-four perches. The cost of this tract was $6,954 37, and is now all paid for, and is a valuable acquisition to the Hospital.

The thanks of the managers are extended to Dr. Reed, his assistants, Jos. Gaskell and Hengst, and other officers of the institution.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On the 1st of December, 1873, there were 79 patients in this department; 495 have since been admitted, making 577 under treatment; of these 444 were discharged cured; 52 died, and on the 1st of December, 1874, there remained 81 under treatment.

The property of the Hospital now embraces twenty-four acres, and is free from all incumbrances.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have let another year go by without the construction of a bridge over their tracks. The peril of passage is imminent, creating constant apprehension and heart-burnings. While the obligation of their contract is acknowledged, the procrastination is a painful mystery.

During the year a large amount of improvement has been done to this Hospital, to render it a first-class establishment. Gas has been introduced throughout the building; and there has been an almost entire reconstruction of the wards, for the purpose of improved ventilation and comfort; thus imparting a cheerful aspect to the premises.

THE TRUST FUNDS.

An additional benefaction of a bond for $20,000, secured by mortgage, from the residuary estate of the late Charles Brewer, is announced. This, which is referred to in another place, increases the "Brewer Fund" to $54,358 96. Adding thereto the "Crawford Fund," of $12,000, makes the Trust Funds at the present time, $66,358 96.

President Harper concludes his report with the announcement of the death of Col. Wm. Phillips, a Life Manager, who was for many years a member of the Board and a generous friend of the Hospital.

STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. J. A. Harper, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, read the following statement of the Department for the Insane, at Dixmont:

DR.

To balance per settlement, December 8th, 1873....	$ 7,307 23
Warrants of the Governor for the balance of appropriation by act approved April 10th, 1873....	13,000 00
Warrants of the Governor for the first and second installments of the appropriation approved April 8th, 1874	18,500 00
Individual benefactions; amount received from estate of Chas. Brewer deceased....$3,000 00	
Amount received from F. S. Bissell, Esq.... 375 00	3,375 0
Unearned premiums of insurance, refunded by agents of suspended companies....	102 34
Earnings of the Hospital during the year....	96,830 98
	$139,175 52

CR.

By warrants drawn by the Executive Committee on the Treasurer, paid during the year....	$135,249 88
Balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer....	3,925 67
	$139,175 55

Treasurer Harper also presented the following statement of the finances of the Twelfth ward Hospital, for the year ending December 14, 1874:

DR.

Balance of State Appropriation by section 55, of act approved April 9th, 1875....	$ 9,500 00
One year's interest on mortgage of $100,000 on the Library Hall....	$7,000 00
One year's interest on note of $41,386 71 of the "Isabella Furnace Company"....	3,310 70
One year's interest on $57,000 bonds of City of Pittsburgh Water Loan....	3,990 00
One year's interest on $2,000 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company....	140 00
	$14,440 70
Proceeds of note, $4,000, discounted by the bank of Pittsburgh....	3,998 00
Individual benefactions; received from estate of Chas. Brewer, deceased....	1,000 00
Earnings of the Hospital....	3,712 61
Balance due the Treasurer, being over-drafts by the Executive Committee....	507 27
	$23,124 58

CR.

Balance due Treasurer per settlement December 8, 1873....	$ 1,867 17
Warrants of Executive Committee paid during the year by the Treasurer (including warrant for the payment of note, $4,000, discounted by the Bank of Pittsburgh,)....	31,257 41
	$33,124 58

Mr. George A. Berry read the report of the Finance Committee, who state that they find the accounts of the Treasurer correct.

The same gentlemen also presented the following.

The Auditing Committee of the City General Hospital beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, Mr. John A. Harper, and find the same correct and satisfactory. They find that there is a balance due to him, by over-draft of the committee of that Hospital, of five hundred and seven dollars and twenty-seven cents.

They have examined and counted the securities belonging to the department, and find the same to be correct, to-wit:

Mortgage Mercantile Library Hall....	$100,000 00
Note of Isabella Furnace Company, an investment made by the Board of Managers....	41,386 71
Registered bond of the city of Pittsburgh....	57,000 00
Two bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad....	2,000 00
	$200,386 71

Mr. Berry also presented the following statement of the Trust funds.

BREWER FUEL FUND.

City of Pittsburgh 5 per cent. Compromise bonds....	$13,100 00
Note of Isabella Furnace Company....	10,958 96
City of Pittsburgh Water Extension loan....	10,000 00
Bond of Paul H. Hacke, secured by mortgage....	20,000 00
	$54,358 96

CRAWFORD FUEL FUND.

City of Pittsburgh Water Extension loan....	$12,000 00
Total amount of Trust Funds....	$66,358 96

There have been of the Crawford Fund, 4,200 bushels of coal distributed in the lower part of Pittsburgh, and of the Brewer Fund, 6,980 bushels in Pittsburgh, and 5,245 bushels in Allegheny City; making a total of 16,425 bushels distributed during the year. The largest portion of which has been done through the Ladies' Relief Societies of the two cities.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is an abstract of the report of the above committee, which was read by Mr. R. Miller, Jr.: The duties of the committee are varied and numerous, and include a general supervision of all accounts for general maintenance, salaries and wages of employes, maintenance of buildings and furniture, amusement fund, grading and excavation, and all improvements on the grounds. They devote one day of each week to these duties, and examine monthly all bills for supplies purchased, or for repairs and improvements on the grounds, and draw warrants on the Treasurer for the amount of the bills found in favor of the several parties entitled to them; these warrants are all signed by three members of the committee. Thanks are given to Dr. and Mrs. Reed, and to Doctors Gaddis and Hengst, and pride in the condition of the Hospital buildings expressed. During the year, the land slides in the rear of the building continued to give trouble and be a source of expense.

The total amount of expenditures for the year has been $126,247 37, as follows:

Salaries and wages....	$ 27,682 73
Expenses of general maintenance....	84,529 37
Insurances on buildings, &c....	3,037 92
Amusements....	80 00
Grading, excavating and improvements on grounds....	10,907 45
	$126,247 37

The following gentlemen comprise the above committee: R. Miller, Jr., Isaac Jones, John Holmes, R. C. Loomis, Jno. Moorhead, P. H. Miller.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Dr. Reed, the Superintendent of the Dixmont Hospital, presented his report, of which the following is a synopsis:

After recounting various matters, which are embraced in the other reports, the Superintendent refers to the fact that the large number of incurable cases have accumulated in the wards of the Hospital, and says "if the policy had been maintained of receiving only curable cases of recent origin, and were free from such complications as necessarily involved incurability, and perhaps death, or if the Hospital had not extended all such, but had discharged all those whose treatment by failed to yield to treatment in a reasonable time, the present array of incurable cases would not be presented to you. I am not prepared to advise as to the originality of such a policy, but I am pleased to say that your Board has never felt free to remand to the jails and poorhouses any patient on account of incurability, unless you were convinced that the care which was needed could be extended to them in those institutions. Some months ago I was asked that one hundred and twelve patients occupy the wards who, in justice to the remaining four hundred, should be elsewhere. But upon being shown the closing of our doors, or the removal of this excess, lest in doing so the institution might come short, in any degree, of the high and holy purpose for which it was established."

"The hospital enters on a new year crowded to excess. Five hundred and twelve patients crowded into apartments intended for three hundred, compels the association of two, and sometimes four in a room intended for one, and places in wards intended for eighteen patients, from forty to forty-five persons. It is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that great risks are involved in the present over-crowded condition of the hospital. Constant watchfulness and the utmost amount of watchfulness can at all times prevent it. Every precaution is taken to associate those most likely to harmonize, and to separate those who are likely to injure others by violent attacks, and I am glad to report that the year has passed without any serious accident from this source. How long we may escape exemption from those painful scenes lately witnessed in another overcrowded hospital it is impossible to say, and whether we shall continue to admit patients without regard to the number now under our care, or shall discharge the incurables to make room for recent cases, is a question I leave with you to determine."

The Superintendent closes his report with acknowledgments of many acts of kindness on the part of friends of the institution.

A resolution changing the time of commencement of the fiscal year to October 1st, was adopted.

ELECTIONS.

Messrs Jas. I. Bennett, Robert Beer, Richard E. Breed, Jos. M. Knap, O. Metcalf, James Park, Jr., and H. W. Williams were reelected managers for three years.

The Board of Managers then held a meeting and re-elected John Harper President. The other officers were also re-elected.

The election was conducted through the various rooms of the Hospital by the courteous Superintendent and his amiable wife, and at four o'clock the party boarded a train for the city.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 13, 1875:

PITTSBURGH.

Twenty-eight ward—Anton Schmitt to Caroline Stewart, December 2, 1874; lot on Perry street, 20x90 feet....	$2,000
Twenty-eight ward—Henry L. Ulrich to Jno. Nusser, November 27, 1874; lot 20x70 feet, Washington street....	4,200
Twenty-sixth ward—Gottlieb Neu to Louisa Ruhland, December 24, 1874; lot on Nineteenth street, 20x60 feet....	1,500
Twenty-fourth ward—Emma Brown to Wm. Bowman, August 22, 1874; lot 20x80 feet....	334
Twentieth ward—Peter Forsyth to Chas. Henne, June 4, 1874; two lots....	1,800
Fifth ward—Chas. Henne to Josephine Henne, October 13, 1874; lot on Webster avenue....	Nominal
Fourteenth ward—John Mason to Julia Whitehouse, July 11, 1872; lot 20x80 feet, Logan street....	2,000
Thirty-second ward—A. C. Waggoner to Joseph Mulholland, July 13, 1874; lot in Wagoner's plan, 27x100 feet	900
Sixteenth ward—Jno. B. Geyser to W. Young, March 27, 1872, four lots, 102x142 feet....	2,400

ALLEGHENY.

Fourth ward—Robt. Dickson to James Miller, September 15, 1874; lot 51x28 feet, Morgan street....	8,000

BOROUGHS.

Sharpsburg—Jno. Glass to John Clesy, April 8th, 1874, lot Penn street, 18½x154½ feet....	$1,600
Chartiers—Chas. Karch to Charles Karch, February 14, 1874, lot 25x126 feet....	500
Same—Jno. Anderson to Charles Sessing, February 18th 1874, lot 75x115 feet....	50
Same—Chas. Karch to Chas. Sessing, December 24, 1874, lot 75x115 feet....	315
West Elizabeth—Jos. Walton to Thornton Clay, April 1st, 1874, lot Third street, 75x100 feet....	1,300
McKeesport—D. W. Riggs to Caroline K. Lewis, August 27, 1874, lot 32 Riggs plan....	550

TOWNSHIPS.

Lect—David S. Macrum to Sarah E. Macrum, March 3, 1873; 3 acres 105 perches land....	$0,000
Lect—W. M. Wolcott to S. E. Macrum, December 31, 1874; land in same as above....	Nominal
Chartiers—W. A. Edeburn to C. C. Craft, November 14, 1874; lot 65x337 feet, Craft avenue....	5,200
Chartiers—David M. Park to C. C. Craft, September 15, 1874; lots 220x200 feet, Catimel street....	5,000
Mifflin—R. Wallace to J. H. Williams, December 16, 1874; lot 60x110 feet, Fifth avenue....	2,100

Public School House Dedication.

The new school house, of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, was dedicated last evening. It is situated on the hill back of Wood's Run. The meeting was presided over by W. H. Slack, Esq., President of the Board of Directors. Prayer was offered by Rev. Burchard.

The Secretary, S. D. Hubbard, Esq., read a report of the cost of the building, which was, when fitted up and furnished, $26,564 25.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Davis, City Superintendent; Rev. Burchard, George J. Luckey, City Superintendent, and Professor Joseph; T. Duffy, Principal of the Lawrence school, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D.D., Rev. M. R. Sloan, J. O. S. Golden, Esq., and R. C. Miller. The large and beautiful hall was filled to overflowing, and the greatest interest prevailed.

The Allegheny Quartette Club furnished excellent music for the occasion.

The building is a two story brick, containing six rooms and a fine public hall. It is furnished throughout with the most approved modern appurtenas, &c. Thomas Boyd was the architect, and Robert McCain, builder. The Directors and officers are as follows: W. H. Slack, President; S. D. Hubbard, Secretary; Robert Forester, Treasurer; D. B. Oliver, James G. Welsh and Moore. The teachers at present employed are Misses McCall, Golden and Mrs. Brown.

THE evening session of Teacher's Institute will be held this evening at the High School. Citizens are invited to attend.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.

Annual Meeting of the Monongahela Navigation Company—Reports of Officers—Business of the Year.

Yesterday afternoon, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company, was held at the office on Diamond street.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead, President, submitted his annual report, from which we make the following extracts:

The report opens by referring to the fact that notwithstanding the financial embarrassments and general depression the business of the company during the past year has been quite satisfactory. There has been less interruptions to navigation from natural causes than during any year since the improvement was completed. With the exception of two days in January last, when, it was closed by ice, the river was opened the entire year. The works were full during the summer and at all times there was a sufficiency of water for the steam packets and light coal barges to pass through the locks. The report continues:

"This fact illustrates fully the importance of improving the natural water ways of the country, to cheapen transportation and facilitate commerce, agriculture and manufactures, a subject that is now more than ever before being pressed upon the attention of the people and of their representatives in Congress."

The subject of improving the Ohio, and the method of accomplishing the same, are then referred to at some length and warmly urged.

Reference is next made to the extension of the slack water beyond the State line, and on adding to the construction of the proposed water routes to cheapen transportation, the report says: Among these routes, that known as the Chesapeake and Ohio or Cumberland route, has not been overlooked. Although not made as prominent in the report of the Senate Committee as the James River and Kanawha, yet it is commended favorably. It is the route pointed out by the first President of the United States, General Washington, and its occupation by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Washington to Cumberland, a distance of 184½ miles, now in complete and successful operation, makes it the most available and less expensive route to construct, as it is the most natural route. Should this route be opened by the Youghiogheny, that stream being improved by locks and dams to Connellsville, or perhaps to Dyersdale, and thence either by canal or Portage Railroad over the summit, the Monongahela navigation will form a part of the line, viz., from Pittsburgh to McKeesport, or the mouth of the Youghiogheny. If the connection is made with the Cheat river route, it will involve the use of the entire works of this company, or nearly so, as the mouth of Cheat river is but one and a half miles from the West Virginia State line.

The resignation of Mr. Robert J. Connell, Superintendent of Lock No. 1, who had been in the employ of the company for more than thirty years, is fittingly referred to, and the appointment of L. Connell to fill the vacancy is reported. The officers of the company are complimented for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

From the report of B. L. Wood, Jr., Cargo Inspector, we make the following abstract, showing the amount of business during the past year:

RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS.

	Tolls.
Coal and slack....	$135,590 47
Coke....	2,923 51
Freight, empty craft, etc....	76,958 40
Passengers....	7,695 95
Total....	$223,468 93

Of these receipts $60,411 08 was from Lock No. 1; $76,090 39 from No. 2; $35,606 88 from No. 3; $38,115 99 from No. 4; $1,030 93 from No. 5, and $5,318 66 from No. 6.

The trade of Pool No. 1, embraced 4,753 towboats and 5,643 empty crafts. The total number of clearances issued in 1874, was 8,511, of which 3,238 were issued eastward and 5,273 westward.

A comparison of the receipts from tolls during the year with those of the previous year, shows an increase in 1874 of $8,899 08. The increase in the tolls on coal, amounted to $22,585 97.

The total number of passengers carried during the year were 46,917, of which 16,815 were through and 31,102 way passengers.

The shipments of coal, coke and slack, from the several pools were as follows:

	Bushels.
Pool No. 1....	8,113,500
Pool No. 2....	33,516,700
Pool No. 3....	11,440,000
Pool No. 4....	11,816,700
Total bushels....	65,881,700

In 1873, the total number of bushels of coal and coke shipped were 58,276,995 showing an increase for 1874 of 7,544,705 bushels, and an increase of tolls of $20,760 84.

ELECTION.

An election for directors resulted in the choice of the old board, as follows: J. K. Moorhead, Wm. Bakewell, F. R. Brunot, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., John Harper, Wm. K. Hart, N. B. Hogg, M. K. Moorhead, Wm. Morrison, James Veech, Daniel Wallace, M. Whitmore.

TAXPAYERS' UNION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee—Protest Against Alleged False Accusations—A Proposed New Tax Bill Discussed.

The Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Findley in the chair.

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following:

Whereas, Certain corrupt politicians and disappointed office-seekers, under the guise of taxpayers and friends of the people, have misrepresented and falsely charged this Union with being formed for personal interests, and with having produced to the true aim for which it should have been organized;

We therefore declare that our only purpose and desire in carrying on this Union has been, and is, the protection and maintenance of the rights of the citizens against the plundering of dishonest and corrupt office holders and seekers and all their friends, no matter where found, whether they be in our municipal government or disguised in the ranks of Twelfth or Seventh ward spurious taxpayers or emissaries from the City Hall ring, formed for personal interest, or having private aims to gratify.

Resolved, That the good we have done for the people by giving our time and money for their protection, is a sufficient refutation to any charge made against this Union by any one whose political wrath has been buried against us.

Considerable discussion took place on the paper of Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. Powers thought this Union should take no notice of the proceedings referred to. Such actions of outsiders should be passed over with silent contempt.

Capt. Ward did not believe there had been any meetings as those referred to.

Mr. O'Keefe said a few "ringsters" had met in the Seventh ward to nominate ward candidates.

Judge Mellon made some extended remarks stating the object of the association, and explaining its action as to the Penn avenue bonds. He said the question was whether those bonds should or should not be considered a part of the city debt. He still thought the bonds of no concern, but if good and legal then the city is indorser and responsible for the redemption of the bonds. The debt, if a debt, is, however, certainly upon those whose property was benefitted, and the amount should be collected from them. He claimed that the Union was misrepresented in this matter.

Mr. Norton offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This organization has been publicly misrepresented, being charged with proposing to saddle the taxpayers at large with the Penn avenue debt, therefore,

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union are in full accord with those who think that Penn avenue indebtedness should be borne by the petitioners for these improvements, and by those whose property has been benefitted by the same; and that it would be perpetrating a great wrong to saddle their debt, or any portion thereof, upon the taxpayers at large.

On motion of Mr. Norton, the report of the Committee on Taxation and Classification was taken up and discussed.

He presented a proposed act of Assembly, which had been prepared by the committee according to the suggestions made in their report. It is as follows;

THE PROPOSED ACT.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that in all cities of the second class all real estate and the improvements thereon, shall, for taxable purposes, be classified and arranged in three classes, as follows: The first class shall include such as shall be occupied in whole or in part by stores, hotels, saloons, banks, bankers, offices, or as places where any and all kind or kinds of business, may or shall be controlled or carried on, except such as are now or may be hereafter used and occupied as manufacturing establishments; the second class shall include such as shall be used for private dwellings, and also those used exclusively as manufacturing establishments, and the third class shall include all such as shall be held and used for agricultural purposes, and such as may be wholly vacant and unimproved, and all such as may not be embraced in the first and second classes, but no improvements, shall be subject to pay a tax until the same shall be completed or ready for use and occupation.

SEC. 2. That all taxes authorized to be collected in said cities, whether for general or special purposes, shall be assessed, levied and collected as follows: Upon property of the first class a full rate; upon property of the second class a two-thirds rate, and upon property of the third class a one-half rate.

SEC. 3. That upon all taxes paid on and before September 30th in each year, there shall be allowed a discount of five per centum, and upon all taxes remaining unpaid on that day, there shall be added one per centum on the first day of each and every month following until paid, together with one per centum for collection to be paid to tax collectors on all taxes collected by them after the first day of November, and such tax collectors shall receive said five per centum, and no more, as full compensation for their services.

SEC. 4. That it shall not be lawful for the councils of any of said cities, or of any commission thereof, to levy, assess or collect any tax for the support of a fire department upon or from any property in the reasonable vicinity of which water pipes have not been laid, and for the protection of which against fire a proper and reasonably convenient supply of water has not been furnished.

A lengthy discussion took place, during which Messrs. Dole and Mellon alluded to the absurdity of having tailors, shoemakers or tinkers to assess machinery or property. They held that men should be had for this work who knew something of the value of that which they were to appraise.

Mr. O'Keefe did not want "broad acres" let off with little or no tax.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the proposed act was referred back to the committee to report upon the advisability of abolishing the city business tax.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. twenty-five barrels of highwines owned by Illinois Distillery Company. The District Attorney filed an information for forfeiture, and an attachment and monition was ordered, returnable on the first Monday of February next.

The United States Attorney brought suit against Sarah C. Hare, late Postmaster at Greece City, and her sureties, and also against Whitney Briggs, late Postmaster of Pitholeville City and his sureties, for the recovery of money due the Government on their Postoffice accounts. The bond of Mrs. Hare amounts to $2,000, and Mr. Briggs $6,000.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. Rule on bankrupts to show cause why they should not file schedules of individual assets and liabilities. Rule also granted on the assignee of said bankrupt to show cause why he should not report to the court the condition of the bankrupt's estate. Both rules were made returnable on the 27th inst.

George H. Anderson, bankrupt, city. The petition for an order on the assignee directing him to join with bankrupt's wife in the satisfaction of a mortgage held by J. H. Johnston and the rule granted thereon, referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of J. R. Gemmill vs. L. Gundersman, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $217 36.

J. H. Ditler vs. Martin Fronueur; an action to recover money loaned with interest. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $209 60.

George B. Hill, assignee of Jacob Glosser, vs. John Brown; an action on a due bill. Jury out.

John F. Cluley vs. Chas. H. Gould, Amos Lewis and Mark Campbell; a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $62 45.

H. T. Lee vs. R. E. Sellers and S. S. Ward, partners as R. E. Sellers & Co.; an action to recover a *pro rata* share of debt alleged to be due plaintiff as assignees. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $3,528 30.

M. Rowson vs. William Green; an action to recover damages to a cistern. On trial.

Wm. Ward vs. Kepp & Co.; an action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $45 83.

Thomas Galbraith, Enoch Bennett, John Adams, James E. Karns, David Baker and John W. Henphill, the Burgess and Council of Tarentum borough, applied for a mandamus on the County Commissioners, to compel them to repair the bridge of the Pittsburgh and Freport road at Bull Creek, they having refused to make appropriations for the repairs of the bridge. An alternative mandamus was awarded, returnable the first Monday of February.

George C. Wilson and P. C. Knox, Esqs., having passed the requisite examination, were admitted to membership in the Allegheny county bar.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Holmes & Sons vs. Foster & Struther, Hill assignee vs. Jacobus & Nimick, Strickler vs. Hill, Bond vs. Jennings et al., Finney et al., Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al., McVay & Co. vs. Canfield, Orne vs. Burgwin trustee, McClintock & Co. vs. Clayton administrator,